THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9833. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. 1784.

WANTS A PLACE now or at Martinmas next,

A YOUNG MAN, who has acted in the capacity of a Grieve and Gardener for several years, both in Scotland and England, and can be well recommended for his fidelity and attention in both. Is well acquainted with the buying and selling of cattle, and thoroughly understands the business of a Garden, particularly the forcing of trees, &c. &c. His character can be well known, either in this country or in England.

Please apply to John Stewart vintner, Old Fish-market Close; and letters addressed to M. R. at Mr Stewart's, will be duly attended to.

British State Lottery, 1784.

Begins drawing the 2nd November, and ONLY Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a Half to a Sixteenth, in variety of Numbers, are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

At the Toy-shop and State-Lottery Office,

Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

Account of Messr. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON,

(remarkable for selling the most capital Prizes.)

At their offices in last and former Lotteries the following Capital Prizes were sold and shared, viz. Three of 20,000 l. five of 10,000 l. twelve of 5000 l. twenty of 2000 l. thirty-nine of 1000 l. and forty-seven of 500 l.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
4	—	5,000	—	20,000
4	—	2,000	—	8,000
10	—	1,000	—	10,000
20	—	500	—	10,000
110	—	100	—	11,000
200	—	50	—	10,000
11,570	—	20	—	233,000
11,900 Prizes,			L.	352,000
First drawn ticket for the first six days, 500 each,				3,000
First drawn, 13th day,		-		1,000
First drawn, 16th day,		-		1,000
First drawn, 19th day,		-		2,000
Last drawn,	-	-		1,000
4000 Blanks				
16,000 Tickets,		-	L.	360,000

The Purchaser of a FOURTH at this office will, without the expence and risk of sending to London, receive as under, viz.

1,000	if a prize of	L.20,000	L.125	if a prize of	500
1,000	if a prize of	10,000	25	if a prize of	100
2,410	if a prize of	5,000	12 10s.	if a prize of	50
300	if a prize of	2,000	AND		
150	if a prize of	1,000	5	if a prize of	20

The purchaser of a *half* will receive *twice* the above sums.

The purchaser of an *eighth* will receive *half* the above sums. And

The purchaser of a *fifteenth* will receive *one-fourth* of the above sums.

All tickets sold at this office, which is duly Licenced, are stamped as secured, pursuant to Act of Parliament; those drawn prizes will be paid at Lady-day, *without any deduction*, and at the current value, so soon as drawn.

In last Lottery, many were disappointed of, and paid high for Tickets and Shares: those intending to adventure in this are requested to purchase early, there being only 36,000 Tickets, which, before drawing, are expected to advance.

As they rise or fall in the London offices, so will they at this.

Country correspondents may have Tickets and Shares sent, on remitting bills at sight, or a short date. Schemes to be had *gratis* at the office.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 27th September 1784,

THE STOCK upon the East Farm of MEADOWSIDE, at Corstorphine, consisting of several Horses, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and other labouring utensils. As also, the growing CORNS, consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, and Pease. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

TO LET,

A GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE, in St George's square, sufficient to accommodate a large family; with coach-house and stables; the kitchen in the back yard, and other conveniences. May be had for two years, or a shorter time as can be agreed on.

For particulars, apply to William Lamb, upholsterer.

LINLITHGOW-SHIRE.

THE following Gentlemen have lodged CLAIMS to be Inrolled at the ensuing Michaelmas Meeting of Freeholders of the Shire of Linlithgow, which falls on Thursday the 30th day of September curt.

George Norvell, Esq; of Boghall.
Colonel Henry Hope, of the 44th Regiment of Foot.
David Erskine, Clerk to the Signet.
Mr William Baillie, younger of Polkemmet, Advocate.
David Dundas, Esq; of Duddingstone.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the New-Mason Hall in Elgin, upon Tuesday the 5th day of October 1784, at ten o'clock forenoon,

The WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to James Grant of Carron, and was in his house at Wester Elchies, consisting of mounted four-posted beds of different kinds, feather beds, bolsters, matresses, blankets and coverlets, mahogany drawers, presses, tables and chairs; a set of drawing-room furniture, mirror glasses of various kinds, a very large assortment of bed and table linen and damask, a large parcel of fine china, with some china jars, a variety of different prints framed and glazed, a table clock, a telescope, and a large Minella chest; together with a variety of kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous to be mentioned.

N. B. Any person intending to purchase, by applying to Patrick Grant, junior, Town-clerk of Elgin, will be shown the furniture and conditions of sale.

An exact Narrative of M. BLANCHARD's *Observations during his third Aerial Voyage, on the 18th of July* 1784.

I TOOK my departure, from the old barracks of Rouen, with M. Boby, at a quarter past five in the evening, having, besides our own weight, about two hundred and ten pounds of ballast. While we were ascending vertically in a majestic manner, we continually saluted the spectators with our flags. The barometer fell four inches and six lines in seven minutes, the thermometer 18 degrees in the same space of time. The compass convinced us that we were in the N. E. quarter. We felt at this time a little fresh breeze, which would have carried us forward, without affecting our intention of making some evolutions over the city, and of rising and descending at pleasure, as I had engaged to do; and which would, in fine, have prevented me from gratifying my native province, over which I was then hovering, and which was attentively examining my manœuvres. I therefore struggled against the wind, in preserving to it the convexity of my wings, which I agitated with great force. This enabled me to turn to the west, after which I shifted my wings laterally, and found with pleasure that we had escaped this current, which would soon have driven us from the sight of our spectators, whose plaudits and ejaculations we could still hear very distinctly. The force of ascension was constantly taking place; but on shaking the air to resist that power, we became, for an instant, stationary.

During this period, I enquired of M. Boby, who was contemplating the earth with admiration, whether he could distinguish the mountain of St Catharine? He looked for it without effect, and he confessed ingenuously that he was out of his latitude, the surface of the earth having no other appearance to him than a superb plain. Having conversed together, for a short time, on the grandeur of the scene, I endeavoured to descend, and succeeded so well, that the people imagined we were falling. The barometer rose considerably. As we fancied we heard exclamations of terror, we determined not to suffer the spectators to be under any further apprehension for our fate; we re-ascended very quickly, by throwing out some ballast, and working with the wings. If it had not been my intention to mount very high, we could have re-ascended without either of these expedients, since we had effected our descent by the aid of our wings alone. We ascended very considerably; for the barometer, at 32 minutes past five, had fallen to 21 inches. We now found ourselves becalmed, and for four minutes used no means of extrication. Having attentively surveyed the vast expanse, and contemplated the beauty of the clouds, which rolled over each other like a tempestuous sea, we congratulated ourselves on the occasion, and expressed an ardent desire to traverse their extent, which we could only effect by agitating our wings, it being prudent to reserve our ballast till we had got out of this calm, where we experienced sensations delightful beyond description.

I drew a paper from my pocket which had been thrown into my vessel at our departure. We thought it was a song, and endeavoured by turns to find a tune for it, but we soon discovered it to be some excellent verses. Having read them over, we conceived it was time to determine our course. I asked M. Boby to which quarter he wished to turn? he replied, To the north. I immediately agitated one wing only, by veering it round pretty nearly to the 45th degree, and we turned northward. My companion expressing a desire to be *transported to the clouds*, I acted forcibly with my four wings, and we ascended. The barometer fell to twenty inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now 56 minutes past five. Just at this time a contrary breeze sprang up, and I was obliged to abandon my northern course; according to the compass, we took a north-east track, and this part of our voyage we ran through with great velocity. M. Boby imagined we were stationary all this time, and, conceiving that his draught would expedite our progress, he offered to quit his barometer and assist me in rowing. I desired him, however, to take care of his instruments, and to assure himself that we were going at a great rate: As there was no fixed point in the immense void in which we then were, it was not possible to convince him of the celerity of our course, but that he should presently be sensible of it. I then turned back my wings, and struck the air in a contrary direction; the power of ascension yielded to this effort, and we descended considerably. It was now six minutes after six; the barometer rose to 25 inches and two lines. At this height we could easily distinguish the country. My companion, who had till then been doubtful of our progress, was delighted to see the earth fly, as it were, from under our feet.

We were then near the town of Saint Saëns, and although this was not exactly our route, we agreed to hover over it, as we heard the inhabitants calling us towards them. We were in one minute near enough to see the houses very plainly, but not to distinguish the people. We saluted them with our flags, and throwing out a portion of ballast, ascended considerably, and pursued our route north-eastward.

In reascending, we thought we discerned a town at a distance, and indeed we were not mistaken. M. Boby was better acquainted with this part of the country, and from the state of the compass, which I desired him to observe, he supposed it to be Neufchatel. "I have, said he, some friends in that town, and should be very happy to pay my compliments to them *en passant*, if it is agreeable to you." I told him it was quite as practicable as what we had just been doing, and would not interrupt our course, as we must have passed over it, but that we would at present ascend as high as we were able. I had a particular reason for this, which I was desirous for a moment to conceal from my companion. It was my wish, indeed, to endeavour to get a sight of the sea. When we had attained a height in which the barometer marked twenty inches and six lines, we felt a supportable degree of cold. As condensation was now taking place, the balloon collapsed a little, and in proportion as the barometer rose again, we threw out a proportional quantity of ballast. We passed on at nearly the same height about six minutes.

The rarified air gave M. Boby an appetite. He ate, and I followed his example. He asked for something to drink, but he did not relish the first bottle I gave him. He chose another, and we drank to the health of the city of Rouen, the earth in general, and his friends at Neufchatel in particular, among whom we were about to descend.

It was now twelve minutes past six; the barometer had risen to twenty-two inches and four lines; the thermometer to twelve degrees. I took the rejected bottle, and threw it away uncorked! We followed it with our eyes as far as we were able; and observed it falling with such violence, that the liquor escaped like a copious smoke from the funnel of a chimney. The wine appeared in ebulition, and exhaling in the form of vapour; at length it disappeared. We continued to mount, and the barmometer fell to twenty-one inches and six lines. We were still going north-eastward, when I imagined we were approaching the town. I employed myself in our intended descent, and solicited my adventurous companion to lay aside his instruments, that he might assist me to descend by means of our wings. He took his station on the left side, and we both rowed forcibly for three minutes. We descended with facility near the town of Neufchatel, and by a quick and successive motion of the wings, we attained a power of hovering over it. We saluted the inhabitants, who made the air resound with my name. It was now fifteen minutes past six. Having paid this visit, we again raised ourselves by means of the wings; our departure seemed to throw the spectators into an alarm, and we could distinctly hear their voices, which seemed to recal us. We then ascended to a great height; the barometer fell to twenty inches, and the thermometer to nine degrees; it was now twenty minutes past six.

We travelled at this height for six minutes, and in this last elevation we turned to the north-north-west. After passing through a very light cloud, I perceived the sea before me at a distance; the rays of the sun rendered it as brilliant as glass. I could discern a little black point upon it; but took no notice to my fellow-traveller, and rowed powerfully to accelerate our course. The little point increased to my sight, and I was satisfied it was a vessel. My companion, who was engaged in examining the beauty of the clouds, told me he heard the murmuring of a tempest. "Can it," said he, "be a contest between the clouds, or some effect within the globe?" "It is nothing," said I. A moment after, as I proceeded to lower the machine, he observed that the noise increased, and resembled the waves of the sea. "You are not mistaken," replied I, "look back, and you will see the finest prospect imaginable." He was enchanted at the sight, and could plainly distinguish the vessel.

I observed to him that it was now time to consider, whether we should undertake the passage? "I am perfectly agreeable," answered he with the greatest firmness. "I am at your command: you have seen throughout the voyage, how much "confidence I have placed in your manœuvres. I resign myself entirely to your will; your decision shall be mine." His fortitude greatly strengthened my resolution. We were but two leagues distance from the sea, yet before I would determine whether we should pass it, I made those observations which prudence suggested to me. The barometer convinced me of our considerable elevation; the compass promised a happy passage, but the time of the day made me fearful that it would be a rash undertaking. I weighed every circumstance, and considering the matter thoroughly, thought it would be best to descend. M. Boby expressed himself entirely comformable to my will.

It was now, for the first time, that I opened the valve, in order to descend; it produced all the expected effect. M. Boby, who was examining the barometer, observed to me, that we were descending rapidly, I told him, that it was necessary that we should, as we were too near the sea to hazard a descent in an oblique line, which might perhaps bring us upon it. I requested him to be very attentive to the barometer, and to inform me when it stood at 26 inches. He gave me notice of it, and I threw out as much ballast as I thought necessary to bring us in equilibrio. This succeeded so well, that for two minutes we ran over the plains at the same height. We could hear voices from all parts, and perceive a number of the country people running from different quarters. I immediately pointed out to my fellow traveller the plain on which I should chuse to descend, and in effect I rowed with such success as to alight upon it. I cautioned M. Boby to be careful of his barometer, and to hold it in equipoise, lest it should break. The machine settled gently on a piece of trefoil, and what was the astonishment of my companion, when he perceived himself resting lightly on the tops of the leaves! his barometer had nearly fallen from his hands, and looking at me, he exclaimed with rapture, Ah! what a majestic descent!—Observing a great number of peasants running towards us, he expressed a desire to re-ascend, as it were impossible to know their intention. We again took our flight and ascended to near twelve hundred feet. My wings alone produced this effect, and with great ease, since we were in an equilibrium with the atmosphere. The weather was tolerably calm, and a very slight motion enabled us to ascend or descend at pleasure.

The outcries of the peasants invited our return; I manœuvred in consequence, and we accosted them at about the height of one hundred feet. Some were clasping their hands together, others kneeling, and the greater part of them running away terrified. The most courageous contemplated us, and exclaimed, "Are you men or gods——What are you?——Make yourselves "known." We replied, We are men like you, and here is a proof of it. We took off our coats, and threw them down; they seized on them eagerly, and began to divide them in pieces. This scene afforded us infinite amusement. We then re-ascended. At length, when we supposed they were convinced that we were fellow creatures (by their acclamations and the offers of service which they tendered us) we resolved to descend.—They stretched out their arms towards us, joy was depicted in the countenance of some, while others shed tears of rapture.—We came lightly down on a piece of corn, the ears of which supported us: we floated for some time in that situation, and nothing, surely, could be more majestic than to see us glide along the surface of it. At last, we rested upon the earth, having 110 pounds weight of ballast left in our vessel, and were instantly surrounded by a great number of people, whose astonishment was so great as to deprive them of utterance.

Note. "The plain of Puissanval, where we descended, at thirty minutes past seven, is fifteen leagues from the place of our departure."

I observed that in the greatest rapidity of our courses a lamp would not have been extinguished, and thence I conclude, that sails adapted to an aerostatic machine would never swell.

(Signed) BLANCHARD,
BOBY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 18.

Whitehall, September 18.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Joſeph Frederick Wallet Deſbarres, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Iſland of Cape Breton, in America.

The King has been pleaſed to grant to Alexander Cowley, otherwiſe Falkener or Falconer, late of Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, Eſq; (ſon of James Cowley, of Montroſe, in the county of Forfar, in North Britain) and his iſſue, his royal licence and authority to aſſume and take the ſurname of Falconer only; and alſo to order, that this his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration be regiſtered in his his College of Arms.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 17.

A large ſhip from Norway is on ſhore on the Goodwin Sands, laden with boards; the crew are on ſhore at Ramſgate, it is thought the ſhip will be loſt.

Captain Miller, of the Cæſar, arrived at Portſmouth from Quebec, about the 18th ult. ſpoke the Union, Jones, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, on the Banks, out nine weeks, all well.

Captain M'Namara, of the Thomas, arrived in the Downs from St Kitts, on the 21ſt ult. ſpoke the Sally, Murphy, from Cape Fair, bound to Cork, and parted in a heavy gale at S. W. by W. on the 30th, in lat. 49. 42. N. long. 15. 57. W. and on the 1ſt inſtant, in lat. 49. 9. N. long. 12. 30. W. ſpoke the Fame, Black, from Pool for Newfoundland.

From the London Papers, Sept. 18.

Truro, July 29. The 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful hurricane came from the North-Weſt, attended with frequent burſts of thunder and flaſhes of lightning, accompanied with a ſhower of hailſtones of prodigious magnitude, ſome of them weighing eighteen ounces; and as thoſe which were weighed broke in the fall, it is conjectured that before reaching they could not weigh leſs than 23 or 24 ounces each; the ſmalleſt that fell were equal in ſize to a common hen's egg. The damage occaſioned by this hail-ſtorm is beyond deſcription; the roofs of all the houſes are greatly injured, the trees are ſtripped of their fruit and foliage, and our harveſt is entirely ruined.

Copenhagen, Aug. 15. The Eaſt India Company have received intelligence of the ſafe arrival of their ſhip the Chateau-de-Danſbrog at Tranquebar.

Hague, Sept. 15. A Courier from the States General is juſt diſpatched to the Court of France, charged with the acceſſion of *ſix* of the United Provinces, to the plan of a treaty of alliance between the Republic and the King. The province of Overyſſel *only* has not concurred therein, the Aſſembly being broke up, ſome how abruptly, for the preſent.

On the communication given to the Court of Bruſſels, of the *reſolution* of the States-General of the 30th of Auguſt laſt, the Government General of the Auſtrian Low-Countries not only perſiſted abſolutely in the declaration of the Emperor, concerning the opening of the Scheldt, and the free navigation to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but the Prime Miniſter, the Count de Belgioioſo, moreover ſeriouſly declared, in a conference relating to the dues which the Auſtrians had been accuſtomed to pay on paſſing by Fort Lillo, that the firſt ſhot which ſhould be fired by the Commandant of the ſaid Fort, to enforce the object in queſtion, would be taken on the part of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty for a declaration of war.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, July 20. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty informed that the United States were not poſſeſſed of any harbour in the Eaſt Indies, where their veſſels trading to China might refit, or where they might find freſh proviſions, has ordered that the harbours in the iſlands of France and Bourbon (alſo called Mauritius) ſhould be opened to them, and that they ſhould enjoy there all protection and liberty in going to and coming from China.

The General Court of the State of Maſſachuſetts have paſſed an act, laying a duty of fourpence lawful money per ton upon every foreign veſſel, to be paid into the hands of the naval officer where they ſhall clear out.

LONDON.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Admiral Campbell, at Newfoundland, which are dated the 20th of Auguſt. Twenty ſhips ſailed from St John's for a foreign market the 16th, and the other ſhips were lading as faſt as poſſible.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Eaſt Florida, which were brought over in the Polly tranſport, arrived off Dover.

This morning advice was received at the Eaſt India Houſe, that the Lord Macartney homeward-bound Eaſt-Indiaman, from Coaſt and Bay, was ſafe at anchor yeſterday afternoon in Margate-roads.

The following Eaſt-Indiamen arrived ſafe at Macco the 12th of February laſt, viz. London, Capt Eaſtbrooke; Sandwich, Captain Wandſworth; and Kent, Captain Tolme. They left the True Briton, Captain Farrer, in a very leaky condition, at Batavia, the 4th of December.

The fair promiſes of Mr Pitt, with regard to his commutation bill, will prove as empty as all his other public pretences. Being utterly ignorant of buſineſs himſelf, he has been obliged to conſult ſome of his Indian connections upon the ſubject of his preſent diminution of the prices of tea: and as it was their intereſt to give him falſe information, he has been miſerably deceived in his calculations. The tricks that have been played in the market, have entirely prevented the effect of his regulations, and the public will be left in the lurch at laſt, ſaddled with an enormous addition to a tax, too grievous in its weight, and too odious in its object before, without the benefit of that viſionary reduction of an article which was deceitfully held out to quiet the murmurs of the people, and diſpoſe them to receive a meaſure, that is not more a load upon their neceſſities, than an indignity to their common ſenſe and plain reaſon. After this palpable fraud upon the people, will Mr Pitt preſume to prate about an attachment to their intereſts, or is his regard for them to be eſtimated inverſely, as his endeavours to oppreſs and overwhelm them with intolerable burthens? *Eng. Chron.*

As the interruption which has taken place in the Tea Sale leads to very important conſiderations for the Public, we have been at pains to procure a true account of that matter which we lay before our readers as follows:—*Gen. Even. Poſt.*

The uſual legal conſumption of tea, before the late alteration, was ſomewhat under ſix millions of pounds weight per annum; conſequently the quarterly tea ſale, if no increaſe of legal conſumption had been expected, would have conſiſted of about one million and a half of pounds weight; but in conſideration of the expected increaſe, and alſo becauſe all the conſiderable ſtock uſually in the hands of the dealers, was exhauſted when the new regulations took place, the Eaſt India Company put up at their preſent ſale no leſs than ſix millions two hundred thouſand pounds weight of tea, and at greatly reduced prices, ſtanding bound by act of Parliament to put up not leſs than two millions and a half of pounds weight more at another ſale, to be made before the 21ſt day of December next.

Notwithſtanding this immenſe ſupply, the prices during a few hours ſale the firſt day, and about an hour in the morning of the ſecond, were ſo puſhed up as ſtrongly to indicate a combination to keep the prices above their natural level, which would have operated in the ſame manner as high duties for the protection of ſmuggling. Under theſe circumſtances the ſale was adjourned till one o'clock. It had been declared to the buyers, that for general convenience, this firſt ſale ſhould, contrary to the original intention, be divided into two parts, the firſt of which was expected to be got through by the 5th of October, ſelling five days in every week, and ſix hours each day, and the ſecond part was to commence on the 25th of October.

A Court of Directors was held during the adjournment of the ſale, where the following reſolutions were come to, viz.

"That this Court will, as early in the month of November, as ſhall be conſiſtent with viewing the teas, begin the next ſale, and will at ſuch ſale, put up ſuch quantities of tea, and at ſuch prices, as ſhall appear moſt effectual for accompliſhing the ſalutary purpoſes of the late act of Parliament in the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling.

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that if a great and decided majority of the buyers now aſſembled do concur with the requeſt of the Committee of tea-dealers, ſignified by their Chairman, that the ſecond part of the preſent tea ſale do immediately follow the firſt, this Court will comply therewith, and accordingly reſtore the declaration to its original ſtate.

"That it is the opinion of this Court, that if the declaration of the tea ſale is altered, it ought to be left to the option of the buyers of lots already ſold, to make the depoſit thereon, or not, as they ſhall think fit."

Theſe reſolutions being read by the Chairman of the Company, to the buyers aſſembled, computed to be near 500 in number, Mr Twining, as Chairman of the Committee of tea-dealers, moved the queſtion, that the buyers do concur in the requeſt of the Committee of tea-dealers, which was carried unanimouſly in the affirmative, and thereupon the ſale went on, it being declared that ſuch lots as the depoſits ſhould not be paid upon, and which ſhould thereby be relinquiſhed, would be ſold over again at the end of the ſale.

The following is a juſt and accurate ſtatement of the ſale, which took place at the India-Houſe laſt Thurſday:

Very ordinary green teas ſold at 2 s. 9 d.
Good middling common, 3 s. or 3 s. 6 d.
Speck leaf ſinglo, from 4 s. to 5 s. 9 d.
Ordinary bloom, 4 s.
Good ditto, 4 s. 9 d.
Fine ditto, from 5 s. to 5 s. 10 d.

Yeſterday came on at the Old Bailey the trial of Colonel Gordon, who ſurrendered before Mr Baron Eyre to anſwer to the charge of murder, by killing Colonel Thomas in a duel on the morning of the 4th of September 1783, in Hyde-park. The Counſel for the Crown were, Mr Graham and Mr Reeve—for Colonel Gordon, Mr Manſfield, Mr Silveſter, Mr Fielding, and Mr Garrow. The evidence, although very ſhort, (conſiſting of the ſervant of Colonel Thomas, Captain Hill his ſecond, Mr Grant, and Mr Hunter ſurgeons, and ſome formal proofs of correſpondence on the unhappy affair) was protracted to a length by croſs-examinations. The misfortune appeared to take root from a miſunderſtanding four years ago in America, where Col. Thomas charged Col. Gordon with miſconduct—they were then officers under the ſame command. Col. Gordon was honourably acquitted, and in England ſought reparation according to the laws of honour. Col. Thomas was mortally wounded, and died the next morning. This was the whole ſubſtance of the trial.

Captain Hill, the ſecond, was prevented, by the diſcretion of the Counſel, from going into the particulars of the duel, as the Court obſerved he was not liable to anſwer queſtions to criminate himſelf.

Colonel Gordon produced a train of noble witneſſes to his character. Sir Guy Carleton, Colonel Fox, Col. Arbuthnot, Col. Watſon, Col. Dundas, and many others, deſcribed him in the moſt favourable manner as a gentleman and ſoldier.

Mr Baron Eyre, in his charge to the jury, made many ſound and intereſting legal definitions; they were ſuch as did great honour to his head and heart. He lamented the prevalency of duelling, and ſaid it had long been, and he feared would remain, the faſhion of the preſent times, unleſs thoſe authoriſed to direct the manners of the people would appoint ſome other mode than the ſword to decide the differences of military men. He was bound by his oath to declare how the law ſtood upon the facts, and the jury together with him, whatever the event of the trial might be, had this conſolation left, that they had conſcientiouſly diſcharged their reſpective duties.

The firſt point the jury had to ſettle was, that Col. Thomas fell by Col. Gordon. The priſoner ſeemed to meet the fact, and indeed the evidence did not clearly prove it, therefore there was a queſtion that the deceaſed was not killed by the priſoner, no direct teſtimony being brought to ſet that matter indiſputable. The gentleman at the bar, however, if the jury were ſatisfied Col. Thomas was killed by Col. Gordon, was under the neceſſity either wholly to juſtify the act, or to extenuate the commiſſion of it. The law in both theſe caſes was ſettled and laid down. For his own part, he knew of no juſtification to put an end to exiſtence, but an attack made upon the perſon of another, and he compelled to reſort to deſperation in defence, ſuch as a ſudden ſtab firſt given, and a return made without time for the paſſions to cool, which might terminate in the death of the aggreſſor; that indeed was a good juſtification.

The extenuation was in homicide, under circumſtances of heat and violence of the faculties, where cool reſentment and determined revenge had no ſhare. There the humanity of the Engliſh law was conſpicuous. The fact, although the ſame, was interpreted into a ſofter crime than murder, namely, manſlaughter; for ſuch was the indulgence ſhown upon occaſions of ſudden provocation, that a latitude was given to the weakneſs of human nature; and, inſtead of puniſhing the unbridled rage of an unfortunate individual with death, the law had proſcribed only impriſonment, by beſtowing the benefit of clergy on the offender.

The character of Colonel Gordon had been ſhewn in the moſt amiable light, by the teſtimony of a great number of reſpectable gentlemen, many of them high and diſtinguiſhe but the jury were to turn their thoughts entirely to the fol before them, and not to ſuffer general reputation to weigh then than it was ſtrictly applicable. Certainly a better rather never was eſtabliſhed in that Court, nor more ſuited repel the charge againſt the priſoner, as it ſerved to eſtab his humanity, and to prove his forbearing and patient diſ ſition.

He was ſorry to be bound to obſerve, that the extenuat of the charge was no ways applicable to the priſoner's co under the guſt of paſſion, and a juſtification was not to pleaded. The jury had heard the evidence, and were the ly proper judges, whether to acquit or condemn. He had ſed his conſcience by delivering the law. He felt for the ſu tion of the unfortunate gentleman at the bar, who ſtood ſo minent in the eſtimation of his numerous friends. No do every perſon preſent beheld him with a pitiful regard, but was happy to have acted with juſtice and impartiality.

The Jury, after ten minutes deliberation, found Col. G don, *Not Guilty*.

The ſituation of Holland is growing daily more critic Several gentlemen juſt returned from the Netherlands repo that at preſent there is a great appearance of a rupture betwe the Emperor and the Dutch; he perſiſts in his demands, a they are trying every method to procraſtinate the giving a fi anſwer. Expreſſes are paſſing and repaſſing daily between th Hague and Paris. The Dutch troops are in motion from th interior parts of the country, toward Brabant and the Auſtria frontiers. The Dutch had alſo iſſued orders that troops ſh immediately provide themſelves with camp equipage, and t Dutch Admiral (Van Rheindts) has taken the command o their ſquadron on the Scheldt, in order to make all ſhips whic emer that river pay the uſual toll; and this impoſition th Emperor will no longer ſubmit to, which may bring on a rup ture, in caſe neither of the parties relax.

By the treaty of Munſter in the year 1684, the territory ce ded to the Dutch in Flanders comprized the lands on each ſi of the river Scheld, from its entrance into the German Oce to within five or ſix miles of the walls of Antwerp. This ga them the command of the navigation. In thoſe days Antw was a city of the greateſt trade in Europe; but the bigotry a intolerant ſpirit of the times very much prevailing there, a the independency of the United Provinces being confirmed the treaty of Munſter, the trade of Antwerp quickly declined and Amſterdam and Rotterdam grew opulent on the ruins o her commerce. The Dutch, foreſeeing that in ſome future period Antwerp might again recover her power, ſunk large ſhips loaded with ſtones in the Channel, to obſtruct the navig tion, and built four ſtrong forts on the banks of the river, prevent veſſels from paſſing without their permiſſion. The ſu ſent Emperor of Germany, being intent upon reviving in t Auſtrian Netherlands a ſpirit of commerce, demands of t Dutch a demolition of their forts; and has declared that ſubjects ſhall enjoy the free navigation of the Scheld. T two points to be diſcuſſed between the Emperor and the Du are, "whether the Dutch have a right to obſtruct the navig tion of the Scheld by impediments thrown into the Channel And, "whether the territorial poſſeſſion on both ſides giv them a ſufficient title to prevent the paſſing of veſſels up Antwerp?"

Another American houſe tumbled on Saturday—great en couragement towards renewing our commercial connexions wit that country.

We recommend the following notice to the attention of t public. In the Pennſylvania Journal of the 28th of July, a in ſeveral of the Philadelphia papers, preceding that date, th is the following advertiſement:

"Juſt arrived
From *Londonderry*, in the brig Peggy, Captain Stewart,
A NUMBER of FINE, HEALTHY,
MEN and WOMEN SERVANTS,
And ſome SMART BOYS,
whoſe *times* are to be *diſpoſed of* to the beſt bidders by th Captain on board, or by Campbell and Kingſton on th Wharf."—Such is the fate of the miſerable emigrants fro Ireland—and ſuch is the new land of liberty.

There is now in Philadelphia, as a public exhibition, a N gro-girl *half black* and *half white*. Monſ. de Buffon deſcrib a phenomenon of the ſame ſort in the Supplement to his Nat ral Hiſtory. But if the girl is half white and half black, w call her a *negro*? There ſhould be a mixed term for t ſpecies.

By a letter from Brunſwick, dated the 3d of Septembe we have account of the death of Sir James Buchanan Rid dell of Riddell, Bart. and of his Majeſty's firſt regiment foot-guards, who was unfortunately loſt in attempting to ba in the river. His title and eſtates of Riddel and Sundon d volve on his only brother, now Sir John Riddell.

Mr Lunardi is a young gentleman of good family at Nap being a younger ſon he had little more to encounter the wo with than a very liberal education, a good perſon, and an enlightened mind. He was ſent in the early part of his life the Eaſt Indies, where he remained ſome time without bene fiting from the plunder practiſed in the Eaſt. On his return being of an enterpriſing and philoſophical turn of mind, h was ſelected from his countrymen as Second Secretary Prince Carrimanico, the Neapolitan Ambaſſador. Some ti after their arrival in England, the Prince honoured Mr Lun di with his confidence and appointment as Principal Secret to the Embaſſy; in which capacity he remained until Prince was recalled to his appointment at a different Co The ſeparation was reluctantly complied with, but could be prevented without a violation of that honour which Mr L nardi had ever ſupported. Having fixed his mind on the a al excurſion, and pledged his faith to the Public, in Lond for the performance, he reſiſted the impulſe of friendſhip intereſt;—perhaps he may have ſacrificed both at the ſhrine ambition.

Beſides Mr Blanchard's globe, we are to be entertained our countryman Mr Sheldon's, in which he and Major Ga ner mean to aſcend—and Mr Biggin will certainly go up in Lunardi's machine.

The grand balloon formed under the direction of Mr She don, the anatomical lecturer, we hear, will be ready for ceenſion in a few days. This machine is 120 feet diamet and, it is ſaid, the gallery is capacious enough to take twenty men, with the uſual apparatus, beſides wine, pro ſions, &c.

We ſhall now have a number of aeroſtatic experiments The ingenious Mr Blanchard has already prepared his machi and propoſes to raiſe himſelf about the latter *end* of th

month—his globe is beautiful in its shape and appendages.—He certainly has done more than any other of the aerial navigators in directing the machine against the wind. We hear that Mr Lunardi means to join him.

New discoveries in natural philosophy rush in upon us almost every post from the continent. It is asserted, on good authority, that Professor Cavilli, at Padua, has made several experiments within these few months, which ascertain astonishing active powers in the rays of the moon; and Professor Moschati has found out an *electrical vegetation* in camphire placed on the conductor of an electrical machine. The same learned gentleman has sent a paper to the Berlin Academy of Sciences, tending to prove that the electrical fluid contributes to the formation of hail.

A gentlemen, whose veracity may be depended on, communicated the following intelligence respecting the balloon: That after it ascended from the Artillery-Ground he mounted his horse, and rode across the country into Hertfordshire, always in sight of the balloon, except for about ten or fifteen minutes, when his sight was intercepted by the hills. He informed the gentleman, that Sig. Lunardi descended at a place called Standing-Green-End, distant about five miles from Ware, in Hertfordshire, about five o'clock, very much fatigued.—That there were six gentlemen who were present at his landing, many having set out from London, (among the rest the Prince of Wales) but unsuccessful in the route. Lunardi communicated the following particulars:——That after having been up about an hour and an half, the thermometer stood at 35 degrees, when the armosphere was so cold that icicles were upon his clothes; and he was fearful his balloon would burst.—that at this time he drank half a dozen glasses of Madeira; his provisions were so intermixed with the sand at the bottom of the gallery, as to be of no service.—— That on throwing out some air, the thermometer rose to 50, when the atmosphere was delightful; and in this situation he floated for an hour.—In passing over some villages, he called with his speaking trumpet to the people, who heard him and answered. At Northaw he descended so low as to converse with a villager, a servant of Mr Strong's, who was digging gravel. He there threw out his cat, which had accompanied him, and was taken up alive by an inhabitant. He took no other refreshment during his jaunt than twelve glasses of wine.

The receipts at the Lyceum for the exhibition of the air balloon amounted to upwards of 900l. but we are sorry to hear these profits were not solely appropriated to Mr Lunardi, a share of them belonging to a Mr Davies, one of the proprietors of the Royal Circus.—*Sic vos non vobis.*

PRICE of STOCKS, Sept. 18.

Bank Stock shut.	India Stock, —
5 per cent. Stock, 89 a 88¾ ⅞.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 93⅝ op.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 53¼ a ⅜.	Ditto unpaid, 2 prem.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 14 dise.
Long Ann. 16 15-16ths a 17.	3 per cent. Scrip. 55¾.
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 15 s. 6 d. a 16 s. a 15 s. 6 d.
Ditto New Ann. 54¾ a ⅝.	Light Long Ann. —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND at DEAL, Sept. 17. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 18.

"It is superfluous for me to inform you, that the whole talk of the town is *Lunardi's* Air Balloon. Never surely was there a sublimer triumph of philosophy over the elements, and at the same time over vulgar prejudices. I would have wrote to you my observations on this subject, by Thursday post, but that I hoped to be able to give you a more just account by a short delay. I have not, however, learnt any thing material that is not given in different newspapers. The height to which the aerial voyager ascended; the extreme cold that he encountered; the effect which this violent change of atmosphere had on himself and the animals that accompanied him; the place where he descended; the circumstances attending his descent; the hospitality of Mr Baker; and the transportation of the Balloon to London: All these things I find, after a strict examination, to be justly stated in the newspapers. The substance from which the *gas* was extracted that filled the Balloon, was what they call *zinck*, and the shavings of steel and iron.—— *Lunardi* was assisted, in his chemical preparations, by your countrymen Dr George Fordyce. This gendeman performed a very necessary and bold action, on Wednesday, in the Artillery-Ground, without which the experiment of the Balloon would have been intirely marred. A Mr Boby, a Frenchman, who has come over here with *Blanchard*, with a French Balloon of immense magnitude, on pretence of assisting Mr Lunardi did all that he could to obstruct the design. This Dr Fordyce observed, and instantly checked him. Some say, that he charged a Constable with him. I believe he threatened to do so, with a hearty oath or two, which had the intended effect.

"Mr *Lunardi* is to publish an account of his flight in the course of a few weeks. It will no doubt have an extensive and rapid sale, and indemnify him, it is to be hoped, for the expence he has incurred (for that is not yet done) in his late adventure. It is impossible for words to convey to your mind the mixed emotions that agitated the breasts of the spectators, when the gun was fired which announced the moment when the ropes were cut which attached to the ground the aerostatic machine. A painful anxiety, expressed in strong palpitations, bespoke the interest which a generous people took in the fate of the intrepid foreigner.—Courage and genius united were well fitted to produce this sympathetic feeling. No sooner was the signal given, than the machine slowly ascended, and was wafted by the wind, in a westerly course, along the house-tops. At that instant I saw Lunardi in the gallory, sitting, with his hat off, with great composure, waiting the result of his adventure. He threw out some ballast, and the machine ascended with great velocity. He waved a blue flag, by way of saluting the spectators, and after some fruitless attempts with oars, resigned himself to the course of the winds, contented with the power of raising or lowering his vehicle at pleasure. The opinions and conjectures, and I may add the fictions of the populace, on this new and striking occasion, afforded not a little entertainment, after the first emotions of admiration and wonder had subsided into that calmess of mind which left room for inferior attentions. It was the general opinion of the mob that the Balloon would not rise, and that *Lunardi* was *humbugging* them. And if, indeed, it had not risen, his life might have attoned to the savage vulgar for the disappointment. But as soon as they saw the Balloon floating, like the cupola of St Paul's moved from its base, they were lost in astonishment, and expressed a great concern for the fate of Lunardi. Many of them, however, would not suffer themselves to be persuaded that there was a *living* man in the gallery. They insisted that it was only the image or effigy of a man. As to the principle of motion which raised the Balloon, they seemed to have no sort of curiosity. They seemed to consider it as a great Kite. One swore that he saw *Lunardi* put his night-cap in his pocket: Another that he saw half-a-dozen of shirts packed up in the galley. I am just now informed, from good authority, that the thermometer, at the highest point of *Lunardi's* elevation, fell to 29 degrees, three degrees below the freezing point. I am also informed of another particular: He did not rise to so great a heighth as the French navigators. It is not expected that the Balloon will ever be subjected to any regular horizontal management.

"It is also concluded, that all the *gas* must be prepared before the launching of the Balloon. To take up into the air materials for generating gas, would be no advantage, as the weight of them would do more than counterbalance the *buoyancy* of the *gas* to be produced from them.

"It is remarkable that the cat which was thrown from a prodigious heighth was, nevertheless, not killed.

"Some water which was carried up was entirely frozen."

Monday last, was married, at Kinross-house, Captain Alexander Park, lately from India, to Miss Graham of Nicholson Street, Edinburgh.

This day, the following Gentlemen were chosen Merchant and Trades Counsellors for the ensuing year, viz.

Messr. Thomas Sanderson, Alexander Walker, George Schaw, } Merchant Counsellors.
James Cunningham, jun. Robert Dewar, } Trades Counsellors.

This day, being the anniversary of the coronation of their Majesties, at noon a round of the great guns was fired from the Castle, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks, and other public offices.

Last week General Campbell, late Governor of Jamaica, arrived here. It is generally supposed the General will be appointed Commander in Chief in India. His former residence in that country, and his other qualifications, render him a very proper officer for that important station.

A warrant is come down, appointing Neil Campbell, Esqr of Duntroon, Collector of the Customs at Glasgow.

The Diligence, Captain Butler, from Leith, arrived in the Thames on Tuesday the 14th current.

The port of Leith was this day continued open by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, for the importation of all sorts of grain.

Many people are not aware of the pernicious effect of the circulation of counterfeit halfpence. To such persons, we recommend a careful perusal of the *Draper's Letters*, written by the celebrated Dean of St Patrick.

Extract of a letter from Inverness, Sept. 17.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday, being the 16th current, by the Right Hon. the Lord Henderland, when the following business came before the Court:

"Donald Macbean, *alias* M'Vean, in Craig of Rothemurchus, and shire of Inverness, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for stealing a stot, the property of Patrick Blair in Cullardie, in the parish of Kincardine, and shire of Inverness, and for other petty acts of theft. The Advocate-depute having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, the Jury brought in a verdict, finding him Guilty: But in consideration of his candid declaration, and judicial confession, and likewise on account of his poverty, having a wife and three children, and nothing to support them, they unanimously recommended him to the mercy of the Court; whereupon he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, thereafter to be banished to one or other of his Majesty's Plantations in America for life, with the usual certifications, and his service adjudged for seven years.

"There being no other business to come before the Court, they will proceed for Aberdeen to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from Inverary, Sept. 18.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place yesterday, by the Right Honourable the Lord Braxfield.—There was no criminal business to come before the Court, which is adjourned to Monday the 20th current, the last day of the ayre here, and will then proceed to Stirling."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to his friend in Aberdeen, dated July 31. 1784.

"It is here as in all other parts of the continent at present, the market quite glutted, especially with dry goods, and the demand for servants not nigh so great as it was. The houses here are all built of wood, and the accommodation in general wretched; a house that would rent about 30l. in Aberdeen, would fetch 250l. per annum here. This is owing to the great influx of inhabitants to this province since the American war. In a short time rents will fall to their old standard.—Provisions are very good here, but high; beef 7d. and 8d. per lib. mutton 1s. fresh butter 2s. to 2s. 6d. salt butter 6d. to 8d. Fish we have in great plenty, and for half the money you pay in Aberdeen. The bread is very fine, and not unreasonable. As for drink, it is too cheap and too plenty: I cannot find sales for a cargo of very fine old rum, at 2s. 6d. per gallon, but I expect both it and the wines I have on hand, will fetch a better price before winter is over."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 20.

"The Committee appointed by the general meeting of Burgesses on the 7th, to examine the public accompts, were very politely received by Provost Young, attended by the principal and depute Clerks, in the Town-hall, on Friday morning.—— The Provost assured the gentlemen of the Committee, that they should have free access to every record which they judged necessary to have laid before them, for elucidating the business in which they were engaged; and as their object was to promote the general interest of the town, the Magistrates and Council would be very happy to receive any suggestion from the Committee, which would tend to that important end, and in which it was the earnest wish of the Magistrates and Council, most cordially to unite. The Committee have already sat two days on this business.

"We hear from the country, that they have cut down considerable quantities of oats, and expect that in a fortnight or three weeks the harvest will be general. New oatmeal was sold in our market for 15d. per peck last Friday.

"The Magistrates and Council of this city, have unanimously made choice of Alexander Moir, Esq; younger of Scotstown, Advocate, to be lawyer for the town in all their ordinary business."

ARRIVED at LEITH, Sept. 21. Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with goods; James and Mary, Hutchison, from Newcastle, with grain; Jenny, Bain, from Hull, with bark, &c.; Adventure, Clayburn, from Hull, with timber, &c.; Engell, Gick, from Hamburgh, with wood, &c.——22. Friends Increase, Jemmet, from Peterhead, with apples; Peggy, Macculloch, from St Davids, with coals.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Sept. 18. Katty, Doran, from Newry, with oats; Bell, Macarthur, from Londonderry, with oats; Rebecca, Macall, from Antigua, with sugar, &c.; Fortune, Mackown, from the Highlands, with herrings; Isabella, Macallister, from Granada, with sugar.—19. Mary, Boyd, from ditto, with ditto; Nancy, Maclea, from Dublin, with oats; Two Friends, Power, from Newry, with ditto; Lucy, Collane, from Dungarvan, with ditto; Speedwell, Brown, from Oban, with kelp, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome serviceable MARE, warranted sound. For further particulars, please enquire at Mr John Baldon's, flesher in Leith, where she stands.

WILLIAM FORFAR, sometime Slater in Montrose, thereafter in Cupar of Fife, received from a Gentleman in Cupar, a certain sum of Money, in order to purchase a parcel of Slates at Aberdeen; and the said William Forfar set off to Aberdeen upon the 31st of August, and has never yet returned. The said William Forfar is a stout fellow, has long hair, and is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a blackish complexion, a small brow, and have mark on his face.

Any person who shall apprehend the said William Forfar, and incarcerate him in any tolbooth within Scotland, shall have a reward of One Guinea, which will be paid by Robert Stark writer in Cupar.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Moncreiff-house, in Perthshire, A Small Pointer BITCH, answering to the name of JUNO; about six months old, quite white in the body, and a brown head. Had on a collar when she went away, with Lieutenant Lewis of the Twenty-First Regiment's name on it. If any person has found such a Bitch, and answering such a description, by restoring her to the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury at Edinburgh, or to Sir William Moncreiff of that ilk, the proprietor, at his lodgings in Perth, or to Adam Cunningham, Esqr of Bonnington, at Bonnington, Mid-Lothian, or John Burt, vintner in Perth, or James Sherard, gardener at Moncreiff-house, or Hugh M'Laren, at Bridge of Earn, or James Dewar vintner there, or to Robert Murray, carrier betwixt Perth and Edinburgh, at his house in Perth, or any where upon the road where he may chance to fall in with her, shall be handsomely rewarded, and every reasonable expence paid for the number of days she has been away. But if, after this public advertisement, she shall be found in any person's custody kept up, he shall be held as the thief and abstracter of the Bitch, and will be tried as the law directs, which, as it stands, is capital.——Not to be repeated.

JOHN SCRIMGEOUR begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just now opened a commodious Warehouse at LEITH, for the reception of all kinds of Goods or Merchandise, that may arrive from London or elsewhere, to be forwarded to any part of the country.—Merchants or others who favour him with their orders, upon transmitting bills of loading, may depend upon their goods being taken care of. His commission is Two and a Half per Cent. on the amount of freight, and charges advanced. From his universal acquaintance, he flatters himself he has it at all times in his power to charter vessels for any port, so as to merit the approbation of his employers.

J. Scrimgeour also buys and sells all kinds of merchandise on commission, and such as intrust him with their commands in any of these capacities, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to their interest.

Edin. Sept. 20. 1784.

THE Magistrates having observed an advertisement in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, and Caledonian Mercury of Saturday last, introduced under the title of "A caution to the Shop-keepers of "Edinburgh, particularly to those who deal in heavy goods;" and, as by the tenor of that advertisement, they apprehend the Public may be induced to believe, that those acting under their authority, had been guilty of a wanton and oppressive exercise thereof, they think proper to state the motives that led to that step, and the proceedings consequent thereupon, as certified by those who acted upon that occasion.

The immense quantities of base copper in circulation, has been of late much complained of, and the evil seems to be increasing. The mode of introducing this base money had not been sufficiently known, so as measures might be taken to prevent it, till last week, that the Lord Provost received information from Newcastle, that a great quantity of counterfeit halfpence was then on the way to Edinburgh, in the waggons belonging to Henry Howie, in order to be here circulated. The necessary steps and directions were immediately issued, to prevent this imposition on the Public, and, in consequence, a considerable quantity of counterfeit halfpence seized, as will appear from the return of the proper officers appointed, and which is subjoined.

No force or violence, inseparable from a steady execution of duty, was used on this occasion.

Amongst the packages containing these counterfeit halfpence, there were found a box directed to Mr Crichton, Canongate, and another to T. and A. Hutchieson, merchants, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh; and from their weight and manner of packing, a suspicion arose, that they might also contain counterfeit halfpence, and judging it improper to inspect them in the open streets, amongst a crowd of people by this time convocated, they were brought to the Council Chamber, where one of the Magistrates, without ordering them to be opened, directed them to be sent immediately by a porter to the owners, and to whom they were delivered before eleven o'clock that forenoon.

From these proceedings, which are authenticated, and cannot be disproved, neither the authors of the advertisement, nor the Public at large, have any ground of complaint.

Edinburgh, 16th September, 1784.

In virtue of the before-written warrant, we Walter Forrester, and William Williamson, two of the ordinary town-officers of Edinburgh, searched two waggons belonging to Henry Howie, and found therein the following parcels and packages, containing base money, and counterfeited copper coin, viz.

Two Trusses marked P. P. and directed in the way bill, for John Pattison, Paisley.

One Barrel marked F. on one end, and M. X. on the other end, and directed in the way bill, One Cask, No. 5.

One Parcel without a direction.

Six Parcels in canvas, directed, Christie and Smith, merchants, Glasgow.

Six Parcels, directed, Corbet, Russel, and Co. weighing the said twelve Parcels, 34 stone.

One sheeted Parcel, directed, M. and J. Prestons, Glasgow. And,

Four Parcels, directed, John Sturrock, Canongate, Edinburgh, weight 12 stone.

All which Trusses, Barrels, and Parcels, were, in virtue of the said warrant, seized, sequestrated, and lodged in the Council Chamber.

TO be SET by public roup, within the house of Robert Mercer, innkeeper at Heriot-house, upon Saturday the 2d day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon,

The Farm of Nettlesiete and Caickmuirhill, possessed by John White, lying within the parishes of Stow and Borthwick, and county of Edinburgh, consisting of 803 Scots acres, of arable and pasture land. There are sundry lime-works within a few miles of the lands, to which there is an easy access by turnpike roads.

The conditions of roup to be seen by applying to Mr Borthwick of Crookstoun, the proprietor, or William Riddell, writer to the signet.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness.

Sept. 5. Peggy of Borrowstounness, Melvin, from Liverpool, for Hamb.
Peters of and from Saltcoats, Barr, for Memel.
Five Sisters of London, Stevenson, from Liverpool, for Memel.
Ash Tree of Newcastle, Reid, from Liverpool, for Konningsberg.
8. His Majesty's Revenue cutter, Brown, upon a cruize.
Duchess of Buccleugh of and from Leith, Pottinger, for Shetland.
May and Peggy of Arbroath, Cargill, from Batra, for Hull.
Providence of and for Apan Road, Griffin, from Liverpool.
Madam Maria of and for ditto, Polson, from ditto.

Remain in said Harbour.

Three Friends of Anstruther, black, from Dundee, for Lochmadey.
Hannah of and for Carlisle, Glaftar, from Gottenburgh.
Friendship of and from Peterhead, Shelton, for Lewis.
Lady of and for Lancaster, Keelart, from Petersburgh.
Jenny of and for Greenock, Lamb, from Archangel.
Friendship of and for Stornaway, Semple, from Bergen.
May Flower of Holy Island, Lawrence, from Cromarty, for Island Martin.
Cornwallis of Hull, Disthank, from Cromarty, for Bombekla.
Carlisle of and for Maryport, Capstaff, from Petersburgh, for Liverp.
Lord Townsend of Scarborough, Hog, from Weyburgh, for ditto.

—o—o—

FOR LONDON,

THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON Master,

Taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail on Saturday the 25th instant, wind and weather serving.

This vessel has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at 'change hours, mornings and evenings on board, or at Mr William Watt's, facing the Pipes, Leith.

AT LEITH——FOR LONDON,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will sail on Saturday the 28th September.

Has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LONDON——FOR LEITH,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Master,

Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and will sail on the 30th current.

FOR GRANADA, the Ship ALBION, John M'Millan master.

For ST KITTS (to call at Antigua, if encouraging freight offers) the New Brigantine HOPE, John Barbour master.

For ST VINCENT, the New Brigantine KINGSTON, John Tarbet master.

For TORTOLA, (to call at Cork,) the New Brigantine FORTUNE, Archibald Bogg master.

All these vessels will have good accommodations for passengers, and will be clear to sail from Greenock about the 20th of October.

For freight or passage apply to Alexander Houston and Company in Glasgow, or to Malcolm Ritchie and Leitch, Greenock.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mr WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK of Ellisland, one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

THE Arbiter having now pronounced his decreet arbitral, dividing the price and proceeds of Mr Kirkpatrick's estate and funds, the payment of the dividends will be made at the ensuing term of Martinmas next, betwixt and which time the creditors are requested to lodge their grounds of debt with Mr John Syme writer to the signet, agent for Mr Kirpatrick's trustees, so as proper discharges may be prepared.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased WILLIAM MAXWELL of Cairnmuir.

THE sum which was retained out of said Mr Maxwell's funds, for payment of his mother's jointure, having lately, by her death, become due to the said creditors, will begin to be paid, agreeable to the scheme of division of the same, at the office of John Hunter, writer to the signet, Queen-street, on Thursday the 11th of November next, and continue every lawful day thereafter, (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock afternoon. But, prior thereto, it is requested that the heirs and executors of such creditors as have deceased since the payment of the last dividend, will lodge their titles with the said John Hunter, otherwise their payments will be postponed till they do so.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Mr DUNCAN MACMILLAN writer in Edinburgh.

THE Trustee intending to make an interim division amongst the creditors, of the funds already recovered, the creditors are requested forthwith to lodge with Anthony Barclay writer to the signet, Paterson's Court, Edinburgh, their grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof; and such as do not produce the same on or before the 15th day of November next, will be excluded from any share in the present dividend.

Second Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS a great many of the creditors of ROBERT CUNNINGHAME, late merchant in Haddington, notwithstanding former warning, have neglected to lodge their claims and vouchers of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, whereby the division of the funds has been prevented; intimation is hereby given, that all such as fail so to lodge in the hands of John Brown merchant, or John Craw writer in Haddington, betwixt and the 1st day of November next, will be excluded from any share of the dividend, as the funds will then be divided among such creditors as are on the field, without further warning.

SALMON FISHINGS TO LET.

THAT upon Friday the 12th of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon, there is to be SET, by public roup, within the Court-hall of Ayr, from the Bridge of Ayr downward, and in the adjacent seas, and that for the space of seven or more years, as shall be agreed upon at the roup. And as the Salmon-Fishing has of late been much hurt by killing of the red fish, when they got up the rivers to spawn, the proprietors of the above fishing are resolved to spare neither pains nor expences in bringing to punishment whatever persons shall be guilty of killing salmon during the forbidden time, within the waters of Ayr and Doon, and also in bringing to punishment the killers or destroyers of smolt or fry.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, Sept. 17. 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 24th of September instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction, in the Hall of the Excise Office, Edinburgh,

Several parcels of FOREIGN BRANDY, and GENEVA, AQUAVITÆ, AQUAVITÆ SHRUB, MELASSES SPIRITS, GREEN and BLACK TEA, and STARCH, lately condemned before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

GAME.

STAMP-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, September 8. 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act passed the last session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty, "certain Duties on "Certificates, issued with respect to the killing of Game," it is enacted, "That from and after the 1st day of October next, every "person in Scotland, qualified in respect to property, to kill Game, "shall, previous to their shooting at or killing any Game, deliver an "account in writing, of their name and place of abode, with the "Sheriff or Stewart Clerk of the county where they shall reside, and "annually take out a Certificate thereof.

"That upon every such Certificate there shall be charged a stamp-"duty of TWO POUNDS TWO SHILLINGS; and the Sheriff and "Stewart Clerk for his trouble therein is entitled to demand One "Shilling.

"That every deputation or appointment of a Game-keeper, by any "proprietor of land in Scotland, shall also be registered in like manner; "and for the Certificate granted, there be charged a stamp-duty of "TEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE; and the Sheriff or Stewart "Clerk is entitled to demand One Shilling for his trouble therein.

"It is further enacted, That every Certificate, granted before the "first of October next, shall bear date on the day it is so granted, and "shall remain in force until the first of July following, and no longer.

"No Certificate shall be issued after the first day of October next, "until the first day of March 1785; and such Certificates as shall issue "after the said fifth day of March 1785, shall be issued between that day "and the first of July following, and so on in every year, and shall bear "date the day on which they are issued, and remain in force for one "year, and no longer: And any Sheriff or Stewart Clerk acting other-"wise than therein is directed, incurs a penalty of FIFTY POUNDS.

"Provided, that the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk may grant a certificate "to any Game-keeper, on his first appointment, in any year after the "1st day of July next, or to any person who may have been beyond "seas, and shall arrive in this kingdom after the said 1st day of July; "but in such case the cause must be specified in the certificate, or on "the back thereof, upon payment of the before-mentioned duties.

"That the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk is empowered to grant certifi-"cates to any person requiring the same, after the said 1st day of July, "to bear date on the day it is issued, and to remain in force until the "1st day of July next ensuing, and no longer, upon the parties paying "double the rates, and duties before mentioned for the same.

"And every qualified person who shall shoot at or kill any Game, "or who shall take or destroy any hare, with any hound, grey-hound, "or other dog, without having first obtained such certificate, shall for-"feit and pay the sum of FIFTY POUNDS.

"That any person qualified, or having deputation, being found in "pursuit of Game, and refusing to shew the certificate to any Lord or "Lady of a Manor, or proprietor of land, or to the Stamp-officer pro-"perly authorised by the Commissioners for that purpose, or not ha-"ving a certificate to produce, or who shall refuse to tell his Christian "and surname, and the place of his residence, and the name of the "county where his certificate was issued, or shall give a fictitious name; "such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIFTY POUNDS.

"That the certificates granted in pursuance of this act by the She-"riff or Stewart Clerk, do not authorise any person to shoot at, kill, "or take Game at any time or times, prohibited by any law now in "being, or to give any right to any persons to shoot at, kill, or destroy "Game, who are not duly qualified by the laws now in being for that "purpose."

ALEX. MENZIES, Collector, North-Britain.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

UPON Friday the 8th day of October next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon, there are to be sold by public roup, together or separately, in the house of Peter M'Kinlay, vintner in Glasgow,

These Parts of the Lands of EASTER GLENTORE, presently possessed by James Moffat and John Marshall, lying in the parish of New-Monkland, and sheriffdom aforesaid.

These Lands are extensive, capable of great improvement, and presently set at the moderate rent of about 50 l. Sterling yearly.

For particulars enquire of James Mathie writer in Glasgow, or David Corbet writer in Bathgate, either of whom will shew the articles and conditions of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Lands of WESTER FOULIS, lying

in the parish of Wester Foulis, and shire of Perth.

These Lands consist in whole of about 1080 acres, of which 100 fine arable haugh or pow land, 270 infield, 410 outfield, mostly strong good soil, and the remaining 300 muir and pasture, whereof two-thirds are very improveable; and besides they have right to a share of an extensive neighbouring Common, not yet divided. They lie on the great road between Perth and Crieff, about ten miles from the former, and seven from the latter, and are pleasantly situated on a sloping bank, fronting south, and commanding an extensive and rich prospect of Strathearn.

The present rent in money, and converted poultry and services, is 290 l. 10 s. Sterling, and 259 bolls 2 firlots of meal and bear, which, valued at 8 l. Scots per boll, being the usual conversion in that part of the country, makes the total rent 462 l. 3 s. 4 d. Sterling; and besides the tenants, who have current leases, are bound to pay 7 one-half per cent. on the expence laid out in inclosing their lands. As all these lands are under the old system of husbandry, and little of them inclosed, though the estate abounds with stone, they are a most desirable purchase to any gentleman, who can lay out a little money in inclosing and improving them, which he may have an immediate opportunity of doing in part, as several of the farms are already out of lease.

The lands will be shewn by John Miller the ground officer; and any person inclining to purchase them, may commune with or give in proposals to Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre, Bart. the proprietor, or to Alexander Duncan writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

N. B. If the lands are not sold by the first of January next, new leases will be granted of those farms of which the leases are expired.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Bean vintner in Montrose, upon Tuesday the 5th day of January 1785,

The Town and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and lands called MUIRTOWN, lying within the united parishes of Logie and Pert, and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of above 500 Scots acres, mostly arable, divided and inclosed. There is upon the premisses a convenient mansion-house, and offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house; also, two excellent farm-steads, all built with stone and lime, and slated. Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montrose, and nearly the same distance from Brechin, which considerably increases their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and persons inclining to purchase may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Esq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Greenhill at Beauchamp, or Mr Leslie; either of whom have powers to conclude a bargain.

WHALE OIL AND BONE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 30th day of September instant, within the Whalefishing Company's office in Dunbar,

ABOUT FORTY TONS WHALE OIL; —— and
SEVERAL TONS WHALEBONE, from 6 to 11 feet long and upwards.

The roup will begin at twelve o'clock.

SALE of the LANDS of LEITH-HALL, &c.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE whole property belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Leith of Leith-hall, holding mostly of the Crown, and all lying in that district of Aberdeenshire called THE GARIOCH, whereof the present free rent, at a moderate conversion of a great variety of customs, is 996 l. 13 s. 11 d. 7-12ths Sterling, and 628 bolls, 1 firlots, 2 pecks of meal at 8 stone, exclusive of the land-tax, which is paid by the tenants.

The estate comprehends, I. The lands and baronies of Leith-hall, Leslie, Christkirk, and others, all lying contiguous within the parishes of Keig, Kenethmont, Leslie, and Premnay, the patronage of which three last belongs to Colonel Leith, and will be sold with the lands. The rent of this lot is 772 l. 6 s. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling of money, and 557 bolls 3 firlots of meal. But as it is very extensive, and in general has a great command of water, and within about four miles of lime, there is no doubt, that, by the introduction of a proper system of farming, the rent, with little expence to the proprietor, may in a few years be very considerably improved, and rendered permanent and solid; the country being equally calculated for raising grain or cattle, and the town and port of Aberdeen affording a ready market for every production. The mains of Leith-hall is substantially inclosed, upon which there is a considerable value of planting fit for sale, besides a great extent of thriving young wood. In the above rent, this farm is only reckoned at 100 l. Sterling, and 36 bolls of meal; but it was lately set at 145 l. Sterling, upon a lease for five years, voidable in the event of a sale.

II. The lands of Insch and Nether Boddam, lying within the parish of Insch, whereof the yearly free rent is 168 l. 4 s. 5 d. Sterling of money, and 60 bolls 3 firlots 3 pecks of meal.

III. The lands of Black-hall and Crofthead, lying within the parish of Inverury, wherof the yearly free rent is 56 l. 3 s. 5 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

These two last lots lie at some distance from the bulk of the estate, and are extensive, and capable of considerable improvement. There is a large thriving village, with a good weekly market at Insch; and the fields around it are remarkably rich and beautiful.

The estate will be sold either altogether, or in the above lots; and persons intending to purchase may apply for further particulars to Mr Moir of Scotstown, and Dr Thom, Colonel Leith's trustees, at Aberdeen; Andrew Stewart junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or Alexander Stuart at Lesly-house, the factor, by whom the lands will be shown.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 2d day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK,

lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton-bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cuhboxholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Ingliesson, Gateside, in Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a salmon-fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, and thriving full grown hedges; it is at present in good condition, and there is sufficiency of shell marle upon it to keep it so. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 wood land, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 841 l. 6 s. 1 d. Sterling, but a considerable rise may be depended on at the expiry of the current leases. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the Cess-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The tiends are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

The woods are well inclosed, and very thriving; at last cutting, they sold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries, and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole Gentlemen's seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway frith, and the Cumberland hills.

II. The lands of Over and Nether BARNCLEUGHS, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and an half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle.

These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls. The present rent is only 50 l. but when the current lease expires, four years hence, a considerable rise will be got.

The tiends are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

III. The lands and estate of GELSTON, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Buittle, and county aforesaid, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelston, with the mill and mill-lands; and Craigley in the parish of Kelton, and Cuil in the parish of Buittle, containing about 1360 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well inclosed and subdivided, with stone walls, and full grown fencible hedges.

On this estate, there is a good Mansion-house and offices, with a garden and orchard, and some thriving plantations; and an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle for improving the same, and for sale to the neighbouring heritors.

The estate is Let to good tenants, at 600 l. 15 s. Sterling, of yearly rent; the whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold qualification on the old extent. The tiends are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them in the parish of Buittle, and to a current tack of the tiends in the parish of Kelton.

The situation of Gelston is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the sea-port of Auchencairn, on the Solway frith, and two miles of the great military road leading from Carlyle to Portpatrick, to both of which there are good roads.

IV. These parts of the Barony of GLASNOCK, lying in the parish of Peningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Gasnocks, Killeal, Kirkchrist, and Killymore, with a salmon fishing in the river Bladnoch, and the superiority of the lands of Drummory and Carsbuie, lying in the parish of Kirkcowan, and county of Wigtown.

These are good grazing lands, both for black cattle and sheep. The present rent, including the feu-duties in Kirkcowan parish, is only 114 l. 12 s. 9 d. 6-12ths, but the tenants paid large grassums in 1766, when their leases commenced; so in 1787, when they expire, a great rise may be depended on, large offers being already made. The tiends are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens, stipend excepted.

V. The farm of CULSCADDEN, in the parish of Sorbie and county of Wigtown, also part of the said Barony of Glasnock, let at 160 l. per annum, consisting of about 290 acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres lying on the Bay of Wigtown, and having a safe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm is all inclosed and subdivided, has within it an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle, and sea shells; and the kelp on the shore yields from ten to twelve guineas every third year.

The tiends are valued.

The title deeds, conditions of sale, tacks, rentals, plans, and measurements of the several estates before-mentioned, will be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet; and for further information apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

John Linton in Gateside, near Dumfries, will shew the estate of Clowden, Mr Heron, junr. of Ingliesson, the estate of Gelston, and Mr Lockburn at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigtown shire.

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